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GERMANS FIGHTING RUMANIAN TROOPS IN BUCHAREST AREA

Inflict Heavy Damage on Traitors—Units Reaching Carpathians Bolster Positions

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—Fighting against Soviet-Inspired Rumanian troops continued yesterday particularly north of Bucharest and in the area near the Ploesti oilfields. German troops inflicted heavy damage on the traitors and maintained their main fighting lines.

German troops fighting on both sides of the Pruth River yesterday battled their way through to the Carpathian forefields. Closely following Soviet forces pushed ahead to the south and west and crossing the Sereth captured Focsani despite embittered resistance by the German troops. German rearguards ahead of the Soviet tank spearhead repeatedly inflicted heavy damage and were able to carry out their systematic withdrawal unhampered. German anti-tank guns destroyed 23 Soviet tanks in the Focsani fighting.

Meanwhile, German forces which succeeded in reaching the Carpathian hills continued to consolidate their positions in the northern part. A Soviet cavalry unit succeeded in crossing the hills and heading southwest crossed the Hungarian border, but a large part of them were wiped out by counter-attacking German and Hungarian troops.

Meanwhile, major fighting continued in the hotly contested Baranov bridgehead in the big Vistula bend. The Red Army forces continued their attacks southwestward but failed to breach the German lines at any point.

In the Rakov sector west of Sandomirz, Soviet forces after hard fighting encircled the German fighting group there and launched attacks to annihilate the trapped troops. In the evening, German relief units smashed their way through the ring to join their comrades and with surprising thrusts eliminated the major part of the Soviet troops. In this fighting, 29 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Also in the area between Warsaw and Bialystok wide Soviet frontal attacks supported by overwhelmingly superior forces and heavy gun fire smashed the German lines at various places, but counter-attacking German forces smashed the drive and destroyed 42 Soviet tanks.

On the Latvian front, the Soviets with fresh reserves opened an attack northward, but the advance units were checked north of Dorpat.

Red Army Advances

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 27.—The Third Red army on the Ukraine Front has made an abrupt advance, taking advantage of the change in the domestic position of Rumania.

Along the entire front from Kagul to Ismail by way of Reni the Reds have reached the eastern shore of the lower stream of the Pruth River. The Reds, according to a Soviet war communique of August 27, have reached Galatz in the heart of the triangular area of the Danube River.

It is explained that this is an advance that will make it possible for the Reds to push into the central part of Rumania. There is no denying, it is further pointed out, that things are getting hot in this sector.

The army of General Malinovsky, which is thrusting southward along a course that runs midway between the Sereth and Pruth Rivers, reached Focsani, 50 miles north of Galatz, an important point on the Czernowitz-Ploesti-Bucharest railway line, and Ramnicu-Sarat to the south.

REICH CAPTAIN DECORATED

Naval Officer Scored Big Results in Seine Bay Fight

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—Naval Captain Friedrich Boehme, who is in charge of the special weapons of the German Navy, which obtained such astonishing success in the Seine Bay since the beginning of the invasion, was decorated by the Fuehrer with the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

The naval Interinf correspondent learned that the special German weapons employed by Captain Boehme's force in the Seine estuary sank or damaged four enemy cruisers, nine destroyers, two corvettes and about 35 freighters and transports aggregating 225,000 tons.

Reich Will Retaliate Against De Gaullists, Rebel Forces Warned

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—De Gaullist troops in France want to use captured SS-men for the particularly dangerous work of removing mines. The Reichsfuehrer SS, therefore, has decreed that if captured SS-men are used for removing mines, De Gaullist prisoners will be used for rendering harmless the time-fuse bombs after enemy bombing raids on German towns.

PHILLIPS' RECALL CREATES TENSION

British Declare Him a 'Persona Non Grata'—Chandler Demands Full Report

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—The sensational letter William Phillips, former American Ambassador to Rome and at present Chief of the "U.S. Office of Strategic Services," sent to President Roosevelt recently severely criticizing Britain's policy in India and which appeared in the Washington Post "annoyed" the British diplomats to a state of "white heat" that it finally brought about the recall of the writer of the letter through British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's protest message to the U.S. State Department through the British Embassy in Washington, according to a Washington dispatch.

Eden declared, "India is worth to England more than a thousand Phillips" and, according to the report, informed the State Department that as a result of his adverse criticism of Great Britain's India policy, Phillips has become in London a "persona non grata" and his immediate recall was desirable.

Circumstances which led to this development were revealed by Drew Pearson of the Washington Post today. He referred to the letter which Phillips sent to Roosevelt in which he sharply criticized Britain's policy in India and demanded freedom for India. "The Indian army," Phillips described, "was an army of hirelings." He said "it was everybody's opinion that India one day would proclaim her independence."

This report, according to Pearson, was published by the Washington Post on August 25 to the greatest indignation of British diplomatists, so much so that Prime Minister Winston Churchill through John Winant, American Ambassador in London, had asked Phillips whether he still maintained his view about India and the British India policy. According to Pearson, Phillips' answer was that he was now even more convinced of it than in the past. He, however, regretted that his first report had been published by the press. He hoped that this would not be the case with his "further reports on the matter which were even stronger than his first one."

Chandler Demands Report

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—Senator Albert Chandler, Democrat of Kentucky, in connection with William Phillips' recall demanded in the Senate today that President Roosevelt submit a full report to the Senate on the conditions in India and to explain the right of another nation to declare its representative a "person non grata," according to a Washington dispatch.

The senator asserted that British objections to a report on India by Phillips led to the diplomat's recent recall as the President's personal Ambassador to India because he allegedly wrote the President that British policy in India was impeding war operations in that theater.

Chandler said that the British had declared Phillips "persona non grata" in London and in India because he submitted to the President a report critical of the British policy in India. Phillips was in India as the personal representative of the President with the rank of ambassador.

"If the British are going to be able to force the recall of our diplomats merely because they submit truthful reports, I think we ought to know about it," Chandler said. "I believe in cooperating with our Allies, but only by knowing the truth of the situation of other countries can we hope for genuine cooperation."

He stated that Phillips had been attacked by the British for his report and declared that British representatives in high positions had even approached certain American publishers with the view to preventing the publication of the report.

Chandler also disclosed that when he and five other senators visited India some time ago, high British officials in the United States had told him that "what is happening in India is none of my business or the Senate's business."

State Department Comments

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—When asked to comment on the return to America of William Phillips, political adviser to General Dwight Eisenhower and formerly President Roosevelt's envoy to India, the U.S. State Department stated that he was returning "for purely personal reasons," according to a Washington dispatch.

FRENCH TERRORISTS KILLING EACH OTHER IN STREETS OF PARIS

American Attack Against Le Bourget Airfield Repelled With Heavy Losses to Foe

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—While French terrorist groups, especially Communist elements, are now fighting among themselves in an attempt to gain power and causing the people of Paris extreme suffering and grief, German troops at Champigny, Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Meudon in the French capital still offered resistance yesterday. German anti-tank guns alone destroyed 32 American tanks and several scouting cars during the past two days.

The Americans yesterday again launched an attack on Le Bourget airfield which was foiled with heavy losses to the enemy. A second attack from the southern outskirts of the town against Ivry-sur-Seine was likewise unsuccessful. German artillery fire and air attacks constantly inflicted severe losses on the Americans.

The heavy destruction in Paris is only partly due to action between the regular troops. Most of the conflagrations raging at many points in Paris were caused by terrorists, especially by Communist elements, which are fighting against the French Forces of the Interior in a desperate endeavor to usurp power.

Operating under favorable summer weather, enemy forces made full use of their superior air force and the bulk of their tanks against the German troops.

In the Rouen sector, enemy troops pierced the German rearguards and captured Elbeuf. They continued to closely follow the German detachment movements eastward. Their attempts to cross the Seine at Vernon and La Roche-Guyon, however, were repelled.

Southeast of Paris, Anglo-American spearheads, with reinforcements, captured Troyes in the Yonne district.

In Southern France, heavy street-fighting still continued in Marseilles and Toulon where German troops are still defending their strongholds. Enemy forces were last reported advancing from Grenoble toward Valence.

Only Yanks Fighting

The brunt of the battle in Northern France is borne by the Americans. All action worth mentioning between the lower reaches of the Seine up to Paris and on the reaches of the Marne are being fought by General George S. Patton's army alone, while British and Canadian units are standing inactive.

The American command has shifted the focal point of the American attacks more and more to the area between Paris and the middle reaches of the Marne where three American corps with about ten divisions are at present launching an attack to the northeast. Another American corps is operating to the east of Troyes. All movements here indicate that the enemy is trying to smash the German front west of Paris in a wide outflanking drive.

The German bridgehead south of the Seine was subjected to heavy concentrated pressure by massed enemy formations throughout the day.

German units operating in Les Ardelys area foiled the American encirclement attempts. Although they were cut off from the rear communications, they succeeded in piercing the enemy encirclement ring and in smashing all further enemy attacks against the northern bank of the Seine.

East of Paris the American forces have reached the Marne between Meaux and Chateau Thierry. German protective units succeeded in repulsing the attempts to cross the river made by American tank formations at Meaux. British fighting worth mentioning is only reported from Brest where big-scale attacks against the German northern and eastern sectors yesterday, were again smashed with heavy casualties to the enemy.

In the southeastern invasion area, German disengaging movements continue according to plan and without any major opposition. In the Rhone valley the areas of Montelimar and Valence were cleared of the enemy by German special formations. The contact between the German forces here have been fully reestablished.

ENVOY LEAVES FOR SOFIA

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—German Minister Hans Adolf Beckerle to Bulgaria left here for Sofia today to discuss the latest developments with the Bulgarian Government, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman stated today.

Minister Beckerle had recently arrived in Berlin to report to Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, concerning the situation in Bulgaria. The spokesman declared that he was not able to comment on the Bulgarian problem pending the report of discussions by Minister Beckerle.

Close Nippon-Thai Ties Stressed By Premiers of Both Countries

Messages Expressing Full Cooperation Also Exchanged Between Foreign Ministers Shigemitsu And Sisena Sombatsiri

Top: Prime Ministers Koiso (left) and Aphaivongs. Lower: Foreign Ministers Shigemitsu (left) and Sisena.

Messages expressing friendship and full cooperation between Japan and Thailand were exchanged on Tuesday between Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso and Thai Premier Kuang Aphaivongs, and also between Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Thai Foreign Minister Sisena Sombatsiri.

Prime Minister Koiso's message to the Thai Premier is translated as follows:

"I express my sincere congratulation on Your Excellency's appointment as the Prime Minister of Thailand, and particularly your expression of a firm determination for the promotion of the friendly relation between Japan and Thailand which has caused me a great joy. The Imperial Government of Japan has always aided and cooperated with Thailand for her prosperity and advance, and now wishes to express its intention of further intensifying its cooperation with the present Thai Government with Your Excellency as President of the Council of Ministers.

"Renewing our conviction for the final victory in the War of Greater East Asia, I pray for the prosperity of your country and the good health of Your Excellency."

The message sent to the Thai Foreign Minister by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu is as follows:

"I rejoice to receive the note informing me of Your Excellency's appointment as the Foreign Minister of Thailand. The Imperial Government of Japan does not hesitate to give always sincere cooperation to the Government of Thailand, and particularly it gives me great joy to have your expression of determination for giving further efforts toward the promotion of the friendly relation between Japan and Thailand. Here I wish to express the same sentiment. At this moment when the good opportunity for defeating the enemies has approached, expecting that the cooperation of the two countries will be further strengthened and that we will together advance for the attainment of the common object, I pray for your Excellency's good health."

Thai Prime Minister Kuang Aphaivongs' letter to Prime Minister General Koiso follows:

"Upon my assumption of the post of the President of the Council of Ministers of Thailand, permit me to assure Your Excellency that it will always be my constant endeavor not only to maintain but also to strengthen still further the cordial ties of friendship so happily existing between our two countries. I sincerely trust that Japan under Your Excellency's leadership will continue to assist us as much as she can and I sincerely hope that she will be blessed with every success so that peace and prosperity of Greater East Asia may be permanently achieved."

Thai Foreign Minister Sisena Sombatsiri's letter to Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu is given below:

"Having been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, I have the honor and privilege of assuring Your Excellency of my determination to exert all my efforts toward the promotion of the traditional friendship which so happily characterizes the relations between our two countries, and I expect that Japan will continue to help us in our needs as heretofore. May the Empire be blessed with every success in all her endeavors so that lasting peace and happiness may soon be secured for the peoples of Greater East Asia."

U.S. TO SEND DELEGATES

Will Be Represented in Moscow in Rumanian Armistice Talks

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—Confirming London reports that Rumanian armistice negotiations would be held soon in Moscow, Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, told reporters today that the United States will be represented, according to a Washington dispatch.

He said that the Government would be represented by both military and diplomatic missions. He explained that the Soviet Union took the initiative in arranging the armistice and indicated that the Soviets played the key role in getting Rumania to change sides, but the State Department had been advised of the different steps leading to the present situation. Hull stated he hoped to have more details shortly concerning the negotiations.

Enemy Cruiser Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—An enemy cruiser was torpedoed and sunk off the south French coast by the Fascist navy operating a novel German weapon.

FUJITA IS APPOINTED GRAND CHAMBERLAIN; HYAKUTAKE RESIGNS

Prince Nobusuke Takatsukasa Is Chosen Chief Priest Of Meiji Shrine

Admiral Hisanori Fujita, Chief Priest of the Meiji Shrine, has been nominated Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor succeeding Admiral Saburo Hyakutake who has been relieved of his post due to advanced age, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department on Tuesday. The Imperial investiture for Admiral Fujita was conducted at 10 a.m. the same day.

Prince Nobusuke Takatsukasa, a member of the House of Peers, has been appointed Chief Priest of the Meiji Shrine succeeding Admiral Fujita, it was also disclosed.

The new Grand Chamberlain, Admiral Fujita, hails from Aomori Prefecture and is 65 years old. Graduated from the Naval Academy in 1901, he was appointed Second Sub-Lieutenant in 1903. Since then, the Admiral occupied various important naval posts such as the Captain of the warship Kirishima, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Naval Technical Department, Director of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry, Head of the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal, Chief of the Naval Technical Department and Navy Vice-Minister and was promoted to full Admiral in 1936.

He was appointed a member of the Supreme Military Council in 1937 and then was nominated Chief Priest of the Meiji Shrine in August last year following the death of Admiral Ryokitsu Arima.

Prince Takatsukasa is a graduate of the Zoological Faculty of the Science Department of Tokyo Imperial University and is an acknowledged authority on ornithology. He was appointed President of the Nippon Publication and Culture Association in 1940. In 1942, the Prince undertook a scientific inspection trip to Shansi Province, China, as the head of the Shansi Scientific Research Corps organized by the Researches Institute of the Education Ministry. At present, he holds the posts of a member of the House of Peers, President of the Peers' Hall and President of the Nippon Ornithology Association.

For nearly eight years since his assumption of the post in November, 1936, Admiral Hyakutake has faithfully discharged the weighty task of serving as Grand Chamberlain with success. However, due to an advanced age of 72, the Admiral had sometime ago expressed his desire for resignation to Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira. Mr. Matsudaira, in consultation with the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, had been seeking a suitable successor—a man of high personality, sternness and sincerity. When Admiral Fujita was decided as his successor, Admiral Hyakutake formally tendered his resignation.

DE GAULLE PLANS SENDING FRENCH TROOPS TO ASIA

Dissidents in France Incapable Of Dispatching Forces to East, Observers Believe

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—The puppet De Gaulle regime is reported to have issued a statement saying that it was preparing to sent an expeditionary force to the East Asiatic front to cooperate with the Anglo-American forces against Japan, according to an Algiers dispatch.

Observers are inclined to discount this announcement since the French dissident troops accompanying the Anglo-American forces in France are certainly incapable of dispatching such an expeditionary force to East Asia. They believe that even granting that they do carry out their proposal, the force would be an insignificant one.

Meanwhile, another report said that the De Gaulle regime had called a meeting of its Cabinet to discuss the position of French-Indo China.

Ex-Latvian President Dies

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—Albert Kviesis, former President of Latvia, recently passed away at the age of 63, it was revealed by the Finnish paper, Uusi Suomi, according to a Helsinki dispatch.

Given High Post

Top: Admiral Hisanori Fujita, Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor. Lower: Prince Nobusuke Takatsukasa, Chief Priest of Meiji Shrine.

NEW HONAN DRIVE ADMITTED BY FOE

Chungking Report Also Reveals Heavy Street Fighting Going On in Limkong

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—Admitting that the Japanese Forces in Honan Province have started a new action, the Chungking military authorities on Sunday made the following announcement, according to a Chungking dispatch:

"After a long period of inactivity, the Japanese in the area north of Hankow and the Yangtze on the Honan front suddenly launched an offensive. Spread out in the shape of a fan, the Japanese are advancing westward from the Peking-Hankow Railway and have already reached various points about 48 kilometers northeast and 40 kilometers east of Miyang, the vital point on the Kioshan-Piyuan highway."

Limkong Battle Raging

Domei

CANTON, August 28.—Regarding the war situation in Hunan, Chekiang and Kwangtung Provinces, the Chungking military council issued the following communique, according to a Central News Agency report from Chungking:

"In the Hengyang area, fighting was continued on August 26 and 27. The Japanese Forces which had advanced southwest from Sianghsiang, on August 26 advanced to the east of Yungfeng and a terrific battle is now being waged with the Chungking army. In the Chekiang area, powerful Japanese Units on August 26 advanced to a point 17 kilometers south of Wuyi. In the Canton area, at Limkong on the Luichow Peninsula, fierce street fighting is now going on between Japanese and Chungking troops."

Three Foe Companies Routed

By K. SUGANO

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, August 28.—The Chungking forces in the northwestern part of Kiangsi Province sometime ago sustained staggering blows at the hands of the crack Japanese South China Army and fled in disorder. Despite this fact, the enemy again began to infiltrate into this area recently. Three companies of the enemy's 156th division had attempted to penetrate into Taiping Shih in Kwangtung Province west of Chinyuan, and Japanese Forces at dawn of August 24 began to attack the enemy and completely annihilated it by the same evening. In this battle, the Japanese accounted for 265 enemy dead, 71 prisoners and seven light and heavy machine-guns.

Morishima in Manchuli

Domei

MANCHULI, August 29.—Goro Morishima, Japanese Minister to the Soviet Union, arrived here on the afternoon of August 27 en route to Japan. He left for Harbin by train the following day at 3 p.m.

OUR UNITS BEAT OFF NEWLY LANDED FOE FROM BOUGAINVILLE

Enemy Troops Are Driven Into Sea After 11 Days of Close Range Fighting

Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island that have been smashing all the enemy counter-attacks beat off into the sea on August 20 enemy forces which had landed after a fierce 11-day battle.

Suddenly on August 10, enemy units aboard a considerable number of vessels started a landing in the area on the left bank of the Java River about 10 kilometers east of Cape Torokina.

Immediately after this landing had been effected, Japanese Units in the nearby district launched an intercepting operation and engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand battles. Under the protection of artillery fire as well as the aerial activity of his planes, the enemy offered stiff resistance. More than one week elapsed during which the contending forces clashed in close-range fighting.

After receiving reinforcements which had been sent from the rear and adjusting their positions, the Japanese on August 19, in full force, launched a fierce onslaught against the enemy's landing troops. The Japanese pierced the enemy's first firing line and reduced his positions. Taking advantage of the darkness of night, the Japanese pursued and dealt heavy blows to the enemy forces.

By 9 a.m. on August 20, the Japanese had pushed all the enemy forces to the beach. Abandoning more than 30 dead and numerous weapons, the defeated enemy troops hurriedly boarded their ships and fled from the scene of battle.

This 11-day battle has bolstered the fighting morale of the officers who have been checkmating all the enemy's counter-offensives by air or sea.

Fighting on Tinian

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 29.—The glaring light of 20-odd flare bombs was observed over the Carolinas Height in the southern part of Tinian Island last night. Fighting between the Japanese and the enemy forces is still developing locally.

Rota Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 29.—Ten-odd enemy fighter planes, which are believed to have come from an airfield on Omiyajima Island, attacked Rota Island yesterday morning. Counter-attacked by the Japanese Units on the spot, the enemy's plans for a raid were crushed.

Yiojima Island was the object of an enemy air attack yesterday afternoon when 10-odd four-engined bombers appeared, but their attempt ended in failure.

1 Babo Raider Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 29.—Japanese Forces in the Babo area on New Guinea Island shot down one enemy plane on Sunday morning when 70 small-sized anti-Axis planes attacked our position. The Japanese repelled all the other raiders after inflicting considerable damage upon about 40 craft.

1 Downed Over Rabaul

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, August 29.—A formation of about 70 small-sized enemy planes made a futile attack on the Japanese positions here on Sunday afternoon. Failing to make any gains, all the raiders fled after losing one plane which was shot down by the Japanese.

LLOYD'S PANIC-STRICKEN

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 28.—Lloyd's Insurance Company announced today that if the damage caused by the German flying bombs should continue to be sent over at the present rate, Lloyd's would undoubtedly lose the insurance rate and the company then would no longer be able to meet its obligations, according to a London report.

Meanwhile, the Daily Herald declared that even if the V-1 weapon is destroyed by the British air defenses once in a while, the dynamite meteors will still cause tremendous destruction. It added that the shooting down of the flying bomb does not even cost the life of a single German soldier.

CHUNGKING ACTIVE IN DECEIVING YANKS

Our Troops Smash Propaganda Motivated to Regain America's Trust

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 29.—While speculating on the next moves of Japanese Forces following the recent occupation of Hengyang, Chungking and the United States are busily engaged in crafty maneuverings to further their own ends.

Both Chungking and America hold it as likely that the Japanese will advance toward Kweilin and Liuchow along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway and, on the other hand, continue their southward drive to secure the entire Canton-Hankow Railway under their control.

Chungking military spokesman Tseng Chin-chi at a press conference with foreign correspondents, recently aired his opinion that the Japanese Forces in Hunan Province which were massing their main strength in the sector west of the Siang River were making preparation to strike at the Chungking troops concentrated southwest of Hengyang and also to drive forward to Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi Province, along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway. He also revealed his optimistic view that the plans for anti-Axis landing operations in Southeast China will not be hampered by the Japanese operations in Hunan and that once the anti-Axis troops land on the Chinese coast, Chungking forces will be able to advance toward the coastal areas.

Propaganda Active

Of late, Chungking propaganda has become very active. Chungking propagandists have played up the "victories" achieved by Chungking forces in Northern Burma and on the Nu River front and more recently, have been giving much publicity to exaggerated reports that attacks against Japanese positions around Hengyang especially at Ichang are being carried out successfully.

It is not difficult to learn what motives are behind such propaganda. Chungking is anxiously trying to regain America's trust in its forces which has declined due to the loss of Hengyang, to have American aid increased and to hasten the start of scheduled landings of American forces on the Chinese continent.

It is interesting to note that Americans are too shrewd to be beguiled by Chungking propaganda. American newspapers have openly declared that though Chungking forces recently started action in the sector west of Hankow centering around Ichang for the purpose of preventing the Japanese in southern Hunan Province from advancing toward Kweilin, it is well-high impossible for the poorly equipped Chungking forces to capture such solidly fortified cities as Ichang and Hankow.

To endorse this opinion, field dispatches say that the Chungking troops which were concentrated on both banks of the Siang River for the purpose of retaking Hengyang have been dealt shattering blows by the Japanese, and the enemy main strength about 10 divisions strong have been obliged to build positions along the Yungfeng-Chinlan line southwest of Hengyang to prepare for the coming Japanese drive.

The counter-attacks launched by Chungking troops east of the Siang River along the Chaling-Anjen line have also been smashed and the enemy now can do nothing but carry out weak guerilla attacks. The much publicized Ichang counter-offensive is no more than a propaganda operation. All in all, Chungking forces are showing no positive will to fight and the general war situation in China remains unchanged.

Pessimism Reported

Speculations on future activities of the Japanese Forces are causing much fear and pessimism in the enemy camp. The New York Times, for example, recently stated that once the Japanese begin their attacks against Kweilin and Liuchow, the China-based American air force will be shut up in the hinterland of Yunnan.

Indications are that when the Japanese start their drive against Kweilin, a strategic key-point as vital as Hengyang, a most truculent battle will inevitably develop between the Japanese and American-Chungking combined forces, just as in the case of the Hengyang campaign. So far, operational initiative on the China Front remains firmly in Japanese hands.

Mrs. Chiang Going to U.S.

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who is at present receiving medical care in Rio de Janeiro, was reported to be seriously ill and will go to the United States for urgently needed medical treatment, Dr. H. H. Kung, Mrs. Chiang's brother-in-law and Chungking Finance Minister, stated today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Mud-Slinging Goes on In U.S. as Weinberg Also Quits WPB Post

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—Mud-slinging continued within the U.S. War Production Board when Sidney J. Weinberg, new successor to Charles Wilson, resigned today as vice-chairman of the Board and blamed "demagogic intriguers" for the recent blow-up in the agency's high command, according to a Washington dispatch. Weinberg told reporters that he thought that Acting Chairman R. A. Krug should "rout the intriguers" from Washington and foster harmony in the organization. He declined to disclose any names, the report said.

CHAOTIC CONDITION EXISTS IN RUMANIA

Pro-German Regime Planned By Certain Elements Ired At King's Treason

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 27.—The situation in Rumania is still in chaos. Pro-German elements in Rumania, regarding the recent Rumanian surrender as a treacherous act of the King and the Communist faction, are said to be attempting the establishment of a pro-German regime and are urging the Rumanians to continue their resistance against the Soviets.

While the future movement of Rumania greatly hinges upon the Soviet advance, it is stated that Soviet troops of some 60 to 70 divisions strong are now on the Rumanian Front. Some of these troops are said to be aiming to attack Ploesti and Bucharest, while other Soviet units are reportedly advancing southward from the Black Sea coast.

German forces were at one time in danger of being encircled by these two Soviet forces, but they made a strategic withdrawal and mustered their troops in the direction of Galatz. It can be presumed that the Germans will stoutly put up defense resistance on the line of the Carpathian Mountains in the lower reaches of the Danube River.

As regards the Soviet move, there are various sorts of conjectures; some say that the entire Soviet forces will advance southward down to the foot of the Carpathians and after temporarily occupying Rumania will threaten Bulgaria. If necessary, the Soviets may advance part of their army to the border district so as to isolate the German forces in the direction of Greece.

Others hold an opinion that part of the Red Army may be aiming to attack Hungary from the south by maintaining contact with the "Tito" army in the Serbian area. It is also presumed that the Soviets may increase their forces in the Krakow area with the aim of attacking German industrial zones as well as Slovakia and Hungary. On the other hand, as the Council of People's Commissars declared that the Rumanian army would not be disarmed if it would fight against the Hungarian army, it can be said that the Soviets may be plotting to let the Rumanian and Hungarian armies fight each other on the Transylvanian line.

To meet these circumstances, the Hungarian Government is now attempting to tighten Hungary's defense structure, and Germany, too, is exerting itself to give fullest support to Hungary.

According to the Hungarian news agency, all communications between Rumania and Hungary have been suspended, but calm still prevails in the border district. Meanwhile, it is reported that Bulgaria is reportedly facing a very difficult situation with the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers demanding her to let their troops either advance into or pass through her territory despite Bulgaria's frantic efforts to prevent such an act.

At any rate, in view of this situation, the German move toward southeastern Europe is attracting the keen attention of the public, and at the same time new developments in the direction of the Adriatic Sea and Turkey are being cautiously watched.

Yanks Visit Manchester

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 28.—The American cotton textile mission arrived in Manchester tonight in return for the recent trip to the United States of the Lancashire textile mission, according to a Manchester dispatch. The American party will meet the leaders of the industry in Britain and also visit mills in the cotton towns. Their stay is expected to last a fortnight.

Turkey Recalls Erkin

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—The Turkish Government today decided to recall its Ambassador to Vichy, Behic Erkin, says an Ankara dispatch.

ANTI-AXIS DECEIVES ITALIAN POPULACE

Suffering Rampant as Foe Breaks Promise After Surrender of Badoglio

The heart of the Italian people is dead. Aimlessly, the Italian populace in the southern part of the country is fighting for its life, day after day. Their nerves are completely shattered.

Such is the gist of the pitiful conditions now prevailing in the anti-Axis occupied regions of southern Italy, according to a reporter of the British weekly, News Review, whose reports were described in a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times recently.

"You have only to look today at Italy from the principal highway leading from Naples to Rome, the Via Roma," he declares. "Just take a stroll along this beautiful road and you will see that along a distance of 50 yards Italian children and 80-year-old people will stop you at least 20 times and beseech you for something edible. On the same highway, you meet women with their skeleton-like, filthy, semi-starved children on their arms, and they beg for a bowl of spaghetti. The morale of the Italian people is no more."

Concerning the reporter's observations, Reich circles recalled the following promises which were never kept by the anti-Axis and the subsequent sufferings endured today by the Italians.

Fooled by Anti-Axis

Since this misery of the masses cannot be kept in the dark, voices are being raised in Britain which full of forebodings point out what political repercussions were bound to result from this fraud committed against the Italian people. The correspondent of the News Review quite correctly remarks that what was happening today to the Italian people, was obviously being held in store also for the Europe of tomorrow. And what he had witnessed in Southern Italy, filled him with fear and horror. There is hardly a people in Europe that might draw different conclusions from this state of affairs.

Those who really might have believed still that a triumph of the Anglo-Americans—leave alone the Soviets—would bring any "liberation," that is, therefore, to speak with Roosevelt and Churchill, justice, liberty, and peace, are today being taught different by the example of Southern Italy. They now know that from that side only empty promises may be expected which subsequently—as already seen in North Africa and the Near East—are followed by hunger, oppression, want, and hardships of every kind.

The brutal occupants of Southern Italy made rosy promises before British and American soldiers stepped ashore in Sicily and Calabria. Today, however, we are recalling these dazzling promises of crafty rogues and contrast them with eloquent self-testimony about their behavior after the capitulation and the situation in the occupied territories:

Before the Capitulation:

"You can see yourselves from the excerpts from speeches of British and American statesmen which are printed in these pamphlets that we do not place you on the same footing with your guilty regime."

(Anglo-American pamphlet dropped over Rome on the night from July 3 to 4).

After the Capitulation:

"We must not forget that the Italians who today are our allies, were yesterday still malicious and cunning enemies. Only with their defeat they have made themselves our allies. Now they must suffer and toil like galley-slaves".

(Sunday Express, according to Radio London, October 17, 1943).

Before the Capitulation:

"We shall at once come to your aid with food and other things we can supply."

(The British Trade Union leader, Tom O'Brien, in a radio speech to the Italian people, according to Reuters, June 26, 1943).

After the Capitulation:

"Under the heading 'Famine Goes About,' the editorial of the Daily Express on September 29, 1943, declared the following: 'It is out of question that we feed the Italians who until now were still our enemies. We do not want to save them the punishment for their crimes after we have forced them to capitulate."

Before the Capitulation:

"To prove the good will that is behind Roosevelt's assurances, the Allies have already made comprehensive preparations for the bringing up of medical supplies to the Italians."

(New York Times of August 5, 1943).

"We shall help you at once with medicaments."

(Reuters, June 24, 1943).

After the Capitulation:

Reuter's special correspondent in Naples, Cecil Spriggs, reports that the number of cases of typhus is now ten times as large following the arrival of the Allies.

(Globereuter on December 26, 1943).

"The water shortage and the lack of hygienic installations of any kind are leading to epidemics of all kind in Southern Italy, which only with the greatest difficulties can be kept within their original limits."

(A report by British front-line reporters in Gibraltar on Christmas of 1943).

Before the Capitulation:

"For Italy America's victory means: The right to develop together with all other nations the raw materials and markets of the world."

(Pamphlet dropped over Rome on the night from July 3 to 4, 1943).

"If you want to see Italy restored to her economic position, then sue for peace."

(Pamphlet dropped in the middle of June 1943).

"To the Italian people, the Atlantic Charter gives the promise, together with all other nations, big or small, victors or vanquished, on a base of equality to obtain access to world trade and raw materials."

(U.S. Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson at a ceremony in memory of Garibaldi in Washington on June 10, 1943).

After the Capitulation:

"A complete incorporation of vanquished Italy into the American economic interests must be demanded. In the first place, Italy must agree to subject her production and exports to the decisions of a Foreign Supreme Council of Economic Planning. Any attempt on the part of Italy to become autarchic in any sphere must be prevented. In particular must Italy desist from her endeavors to build up a sufficient Italian wheat production. Instead the Italians are requested to concentrate on products that are best suited for their domestic market. Such admissible products are among other things: Soap, artificial silk and cotton goods. Italian heavy industries must be induced to give its attention to the construction of luxury liners, automobiles, and certain special machinery."

(Kingsbury Smith in the New York monthly, American Mercury, of October 1943).

Before the Capitulation:

"Have confidence in your future. Everything will end alright. March together with your American and British friends towards liberty, justice and peace." (Appeal to the Italian people by Roosevelt and Churchill, according to Reuter, September 11, 1943).

After the Capitulation:

"The New York Herald Tribune reports that about one million Italians would be sent to the United States to end the labor shortage there."

(Exchange Telegraph of November 8, 1943).

"The British authorities intend to deport a quarter of a million workers for the metal industries from Italy to Great Britain. Moreover, there are in Britain 76,000 Italian prisoners of war who will continue to be employed in agriculture after the capitulation. Likewise, the employment of large contingents of Italians in coal and other mines is being discussed."

(A Svenska Morgenbladet report from London on December 30, 1943)

"The occupational authorities are driving the male inhabitants to work by beating them up."

(British reporters from Gibraltar on October 26, 1943)

"The American authorities in Naples have issued an order for the mustering of all men who are able to work, since there is a big shortage of heavy duty workers for the main base of the U.S. Army."

(United Press, according to the Swedish paper, Nya Dagligt Allehanda, of November 29, 1943.)

Before the Capitulation:

"To Italy, capitulation means a chance to collaborate in bringing about a betterment of working conditions, to attain economic progress and social security."

(Speech of the U.S. Undersecretary of State Adolf A. Berle on November 14, 1943, reprinted in an Anglo-American pamphlet that was dropped over Rome on July 3, 1943.)

"The British-American administrative organization for the militarily occupied territories in Italy seems to exist for the one and only purpose of firmly installing Allied capital interests in the occupied regions. Big finance is already represented on a large scale, which explains the rapidity with which this organization follows hot on the heels of the armies. Trade is obviously still following the flag, and behind all the talk about the liberation of Europe there seems to be more than merely humanitarian reasons. While the soldiers are dying, the bankers are adding up their profit."

DEMANDS MADE ON SOFIA

Exile Greek Regime Sends 5-Point Declaration to Bulgaria

Domei

GENEVA, August 25.—The Greek emigrant government published a declaration regarding their claims to Bulgaria.

These claims are: (1) strategical alteration of the northern frontier of Greece in favor of Greece; (2) punishment of the Bulgarian rulers, military leaders and all those responsible for the measures taken against the Greek population; (3) payment of indemnification; (4) treatment of the people of Bulgaria according to the same lines as demanded by the anti-Axis for the Germans; and (5) occupation of Bulgaria by the anti-Axis troops.

Press Comments

Tuesday, August 29

BE ALWAYS PREPARED

MAINICHI — Lieutenant Yukio Endo's record of meritorious action in the aerial battle over North Kyushu on August 20 has moved us to the utmost. We are not referring merely to his good war result of single-handed having shot down three enemy machines and damaging two others. What in particular strikes our hearts is the Lieutenant's fighting spirit which was revealed throughout the fight. And the same is true of First Air Private Ozaki, who flew at a high altitude for two hours without the use of oxygen, a superhuman feat indeed. Also, the deeds of the three heroes—Yamada, Nobe and Takagi, who, in the same battle, died a valiant death after destroying the enemy's planes by body-crashing tactics, will leave an indelible record of glory in the pages of our history. In the same way we have nothing but admiration for the valiant fighting of Captain Sasa, who accomplished the miracle of downing an enemy plane by a body-crash attack and yet parachuted to safety; Captain Kobayashi, who shot down one plane and seriously damaged two others, and Sergeant Morimoto, who single-handed downed three planes. The admirable result of 23 planes shot down out of a total of 80 raiders was all due to the spirit of our airmen and our Ground Units. With the superior feats of these heroes, and with the conviction that hereafter too, other men will follow in their footsteps, we are indeed boundlessly encouraged.

During the last few days it has been reported that six out of 30 large-size enemy planes which raided the Truks were shot down, and that at Halmahera 24 out of 75 raiding planes were downed. It is a fact that our aerial forces are putting up a devastating fight However, there is one thing against which we must be strictly on guard, and that is the danger of becoming over-confident. The enemy is at present gradually reinforcing his air force in China, at the same time rapidly establishing bases in the Marianas. We must not think that the enemy will continue his raids with the same equipment and by the same tactics as employed now. He will have profited by his bitter experiences and use new equipment in future raids. And against these equipments we must be prepared. As long as the war continues, we must not slacken our guard even for a minute.

'SPEED' IN DECISIVE WAR

ASAHI—A salient characteristic of the modern war is speed. Whether it be of arms or weapons, or their production or politics or administration all things relative to the prosecution of war demand speed. For example, high-speed airplanes have more chances of winning a battle than planes of a lower speed, though victory may depend partly on the firing power which the high-speed planes possess or on the skill of handling the planes themselves. The same thing can be said of tanks. In the case of tactics or strategy, we find that speed of mobile power constitutes an important factor in deciding victory or defeat in war.

In an intensive war of attrition as is being fought today, speed in production of arms or weapons plays an all-important part. Thus the utmost importance must be attached to the intensive speeding-up of the production of arms and weapons. As was indicated in Prime Minister General Koiso's instructions given recently to the prefectural governors, we must make full use of time and by "time" here is meant the speeding-up of the entire nation in converting its total power, both material and spiritual, into fighting power. The war situation has already entered upon its decisive stage, and now when all the power of the nation must be put into the fighting, the intensive speeding-up of production of arms and weapons is itself "utilization of time."

To achieve the aim of more arms, the entire nation stands ready to sacrifice its all. The people's determination to take up their positions either on the war fronts or in factories, is stronger than ever.

POLISH PROPOSALS TO SOVIETS BARED

Three-Point Memorandum to Be Forwarded to Moscow Immediately by Exile Regime

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 28.—The memorandum which Prime Minister Stanislav Mikolajczyk, of the exile Polish Government, proposes to send to the Soviet Government has been decided upon, according to information from London.

The memorandum which will be forwarded to Moscow immediately is reported to propose, firstly, a basis for permanent post-war Russo-Polish collaboration including alliance between the two countries. The question of frontiers would be left over for final settlement within the general European framework after the war.

Secondly, formation of a new government by Mikolajczyk in Warsaw in which the Communist Party would participate on the same level as the four Democratic parties represented in the present Polish Government. In this way the Polish Committee of National Liberation sponsored by Moscow would be represented in the new government. And thirdly, the settlement of a constitutional question by popular vote.

Mikolajczyk's Plans Approved

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—The exile Polish Government has, according to the Observer, a London Sunday journal, approved the proposal of Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk, concerning reconciliation between the exile government and the Chelm regime.

Premier Mikolajczyk's plan would introduce a sweeping alteration in the exile Government on the basis of an accord between it and the Chelm regime.

OPIUM PROHIBITION BOARD IS ESTABLISHED IN CHINA

Medical Stations to Eliminate Evil Practice Set Up in Shanghai, Nanking

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 28.—In a move to stamp out completely from China the evil practice of opium smoking legacied by Britain, the National Government of China started an anti-opium drive with the prospect of achieving its aim within three years. For this purpose the National Government newly installed an Opium Prohibition Board within the Ministry of Interior, branches of which have been established at several key points in Central and South China.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Interior, with the support of the Hygienic Board of the Executive Yuan, decided to establish anti-opium medical stations at 32 different places in Central China.

These anti-opium medical stations will take all possible measures to prevent opium smoking, either through the voluntary decision of the smokers or by exhortation or compulsorily, at an estimated expenditure of 9,000,000 yuan per month. Already such anti-opium medical stations have been established in Shanghai and Nanking while preparations are now being pushed to open similar stations in other major cities.

The newly-created Opium Prohibition Board, since its inception, held several Anti-Opium Conferences with Mei Ssu-ping, Minister of the Interior, presiding, and attended by influential local representatives.

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Frenchmen and Women Fighting One Another In Marseilles Streets

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 27.—With reference to the fighting of French groups against one another in Marseilles, the Dagens Nyheter reports that the clashes among the French population in this southern port are having the character of a civil war. The streets are under a hail of bullets. Women too are participating and prisons are overcrowded. Prisoners made by the groups are in many cases quickly sentenced and shot.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 29

In the area west of Rouen, the enemy yesterday attacked our rearguards on the southern bank of the Seine, but the attacks collapsed everywhere in our concentrated defensive fire. The enemy bridgehead east of Elbeuf was narrowed in a counter-attack and renewed enemy attacks were frustrated there. Twenty enemy tanks and six armored reconnaissance cars were destroyed. North of Nantes, the enemy tried to widen his bridgehead and despite strong infantry and tank forces, he made only little headway.

In Paris, numerous German strongholds continued to offer stiff resistance. The attacks made by the enemy supported by tanks to push from the city forward to the northeast were checked in a counter-attack, while southeast of Paris, the enemy pushed back our troops toward the lower Marne.

The request made by the Americans to the commander of the Brest fortress to surrender was rejected and the enemy thereupon launched a big attack with strong infantry and tank forces yesterday. The Brest garrison supported by batteries of the army, navy and flak repulsed all enemy attacks, the enemy suffering heavy casualties and losing seven tanks. Several local salients effected by the enemy in the forefield of the fortress were sealed off.

Our movements in the Rhone Valley are proceeding according to plan and several enemy attempts to block the road through the valley from the eastern direction were foiled.

Our military ferries and motor boats in the waters west of Fecamp detecting a strongly escorted formation of enemy cruisers sank one enemy destroyer and one E-boat. Two of our vessels were lost and some were damaged. Off the southern French coast, one enemy cruiser was severely damaged by torpedoes fired by Italian special weapons.

A total of 174 terrorists were killed in the French area.

Heavy V-1 retaliation fire is continued on London.

In Italy, the enemy made several unsuccessful scouting thrusts in the Arno sector. Major enemy attacks on the Adriatic coast were likewise unsuccessful.

In Rumania, our troops are engaged in an embittered break-through fighting on both sides of the lower Pruth. The enemy pushing forward to the south and west crossed the Sereth and despite the resistance offered by our troops captured Focsani. The enemy lost numerous tanks there.

Counter-attacks made by Hungarian and German troops to prevent the enemy from entering Hungary through the eastern Carpathians are making good headway.

Soviet attacks at Piatra Neamt and northwest thereof were foiled. In the Vistula bridgehead, west of Baranov, hard defensive and offensive fighting is in progress. The Soviets, between the Vistula and Narev, continued their big attack and extended their operations toward the north to the Bobr sector, where they were repulsed and several dents were sealed off.

Northwest of Mitau, northwest of Modohn and northeast of Valk, heavy enemy attacks were frustrated by our troops. The enemy who penetrated the area north of Dorpat was checked in counter-attack. Fifty enemy aircraft were downed over the Eastern Front in aerial combats and by A.A.-artillery.

Enemy bombers at daylight yesterday under cover of clouds attacked western and northern Germany including Duisburg and Emden. Other enemy air attacks were directed against the upper Silesian territory. Last night several enemy raiders bombed Mannheim and Ludwigshafen and 24 enemy aircraft were downed in these attacks.

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V-1 ATTACK RESUMED ON LONDON SECTOR

450 Flying Bombs Sent Within 1 Week

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 28.—The German army again this afternoon commenced the flying bomb attack on the London area and the southern part of England, the British Home Ministry announced today, according to a London dispatch.

The Ministry also stated that during one week ending at 6 a.m. today, the Germans had discharged 450 dynamite meteors against England, and that a total of 7,700 flying bombs had been fired by the Germans since the commencement of the V-1 attack.

Meanwhile, the newspaper, Montreal Gazette, reported that the havoc wrought by the V-1 attack in southern England is so serious that firemen have been dispatched from Canada to help assist the British fire-brigades.

ROME VERY SHORT OF FOOD

Domei

MILAN, August 28.—The problem of supplying Rome with food still remains unsolved by the Bonomi regime, it is reported from Rome. Especially since the Anglo-American occupation the officials answered the urgent pleas of the Italian people with the statement that they were not in a position to alter the present rations.

For the coming month of September a ration of 70 grammes of salted meat or sausage will be distributed. The monthly ration of sugar is 45 grammes and 400 grammes of vegetables are to be distributed per month per head. During September 100 grammes of dried fruit powder will also be distributed. Fresh fruit is not available for the population of Rome because the fruit harvest, still plentiful despite war devastation, is to be distributed solely among the Anglo-American army of occupation.

U.S. LACKS WAR SUPPLIES

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—Tires for trucks and heavy fire-arms are acutely needed by the United States army, it was announced by the U.S. Office of War Information today, according to a Washington dispatch.

It is further reported that 500,000 laborers are necessary for the munitions industry and that the war situation has not yet reached the stage that allows the people to slacken their war efforts.

Backs National Socialism

Domei

OSLO, August 28.—Erling Bjoernson, the eldest son of the poet, Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson, stated at a farmers' meeting today that he is a follower of the National Socialist cause, reports the Norsk Telegram Bureau. He added that National Socialism is giving the Norwegian people confidence in the future and is a regime which will lead the country back to its greatness.

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FRESH FOOD PRICES WILL BE ADJUSTED

Special Measures Adopted by Cabinet—To Become Effective Beginning Today

The main points of the special measures concerning the prices of raw or fresh food as fixed by the Cabinet Tuesday and announced by the Board of Information the same day, to become effective today, are as follows:

1. Flexibility will be given to the prices of raw food. With certain restrictions placed on quality, time and district, the necessary additions to the prices will be recognized and steps adopted for active application of special prices.

2. Special measures will be taken to stimulate shipments to the large cities. The shipment receiving and distribution control organizations in Tokyo and Osaka, operating under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, will determine the purchasing prices extemporaneously without reference to the fixed prices in force at present. Fish shipments to Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe and Nagoya will be subject to purchase within the range of price limits set by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

3. The prices paid by the consumers will be subject to control as much as possible. Any losses sustained by the control organizations receiving the shipments will be subsidized by the National Treasury and the prefectural bodies. As a consequence, it is expected that retail prices will be pulled up about 30 per cent as compared with the existing prices.

Cabinet Meeting Held

At the regular Cabinet meeting held Tuesday at 10 a.m., attended by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and all other members of the Cabinet, Yonezo Maeda, Minister of Transportation and Communications, reported on the question of abolishing the system of obtaining police permits for long distance traveling. Toshio Shimada, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, also made explanations on prices of raw food. The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

KOA SOHONBU HEAD NAMED

General Matsui Succeeds Mizuno; Takagi Replaces Miyata

General Iwane Matsui on Monday was appointed president of the Koa Sohonbu, or the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, succeeding Dr. Rentaro Mizuno. Rikuro Takagi, vice-president of Sino-Japanese Industrial Development Company, was appointed Director-General of the Headquarters, succeeding Mitsuo Miyata.

General Matsui is 67 years old and became a general in 1933. After retirement in 1935, he assumed the chairmanship of the Greater Asia Association. In September 1937, General Matsui was appointed the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Shanghai area. He was named Cabinet Councillor in August, 1938, and in January, 1940, adviser to the Asia Development League.

Mr. Takagi, 65, was formerly with the Shanghai and Hankow branches of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

LAST RITES FOR TANAKA

Services Conducted at Okuma Memorial Hall of Waseda

Funeral services for the late Dr. Hozumi Tanaka, President of Waseda University and a member of the House of Peers, were solemnly observed at the Okuma Memorial Hall of the University, at 1 p.m. Monday. The services were conducted in accordance with Buddhist rites, with Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, as Chairman of the Funeral Committee.

The services commenced with the chanting of sutras by Chief Priest Kyoshin Kitabatake of the Tsukiji Honganji Temple and following that, messages of condolence were read. Then, incense was burned by the chief mourner, relatives of the deceased and others including Taketora Ogata, State Minister without Portfolio, Ryutaro Nagai, former Railway Minister, Shinzo Koizumi, President of Keio University and other notables.

From 2 p.m. of the same day, students of Waseda University burnt incense before the altar.

Sunday Schedule Set

All government officials will appear for work on first and third Sundays, it was decided at the regular meeting of vice-ministers on Monday. The Communications Board has decided to keep all post-offices open on Sundays except the third-class offices which will be open on Sunday in the morning only.

Japan and Reich Fully Qualified For Mission of Reforming World

Only Two Countries With Histories Such as Theirs Can Perform Lofty Task, Prize Winner in Cultural Essay Contest Writes

How Japan and Germany can so preeminently play the role of a reformer of a world sunk in the depths of misery and cut completely from all source of life, and be the creator of all on this earth and of a heaven of innumerable worlds is ably set forth in an essay by Mrs. Seiko Shinohara. This essay was a prize-winner in the cultural division of the essay contest sponsored by the Japan-German Cultural Association with the aid of the Board of Information and other organizations interested in the promotion of closer friendship between the two countries.

A translation of the essay which is entitled: "Meaning of Japan-German Cooperation in the War against America and Britain," follows:

In this essay which is to deal with the common war aims of Japan and Germany, I shall avoid the presentation of my views in the way of anything like a platform.

Indeed, such a task is only up to persons with a wealth of historical knowledge, a clear insight into the present state of cultural philosophy, and in addition, a vigorous power of imagination.

Certainly it is not up to a person such as I who is lacking in all these qualities, to attempt such a task.

In looking at the histories of Japan and Germany I inevitably feel a deep emotion and a sentiment of attachment to the beauty and the truth of life that is hidden in their depths. My task here is to set forth what I feel about them. I am fully confident of the ability of Japan and Germany to perform the mission which only countries with such histories can be charged with in the present state of world culture. By so doing, I am hoping to contribute toward making it clear to the world how these two countries came to be appointed to such a mission in the world.

In performing my task I shall confine myself to a discussion of the emotion that actuates the two nations of Japan and Germany rather than to the presentation of what forms the basis of the arguments that can be produced in support of the fact that they have been destined to become the reformers of the world and its culture.

I am afraid that my statements will tend to be one-sided, and if they are, I beg to be pardoned.

The object of this essay will be attained if it in any way helps to increase the knowledge of its subject and conviction in the task before the two countries.

Anyone who studies history with an open mind will be quick to admit that the cultures of Japan and Germany hold what is purest and finest in the cultures of East Asia and the West respectively. The Japanese and German cultures are the sublimation of the cultures of the East and West.

I cannot but be fully aware of the part to be played by the cultures of Japan and Germany in the uplifting of humanity and in the mission they are destined to perform in the world. It is my conviction that the present war of defense, waged together by Japan and Germany, is bound to take on the form of a cultural war.

In the following paragraphs I will try to make this point clear from a broad, historical standpoint and shall attempt to trace back the origin of the Japanese and German cultures.

There exists in our country a tendency to regard all Western culture, including Germany's, as a material civilization. But Germany's culture is dissimilar to the culture which has been developing in Western Europe—that is, in England and France. For example, there is a tendency, an expediency more than anything else, to consider that such special cultural features as Individualism, Totalitarianism, Internationalism, and Racialism are present universally in all cultures.

The most important thing one has to keep in mind when considering European culture is that Europe forms one integral cultural block. It is important to realize that this unity of Europe as a cultural unit is dynamic—that this unity is the result of the vigorous growth of several varying cultural forces.

For example, one distinguished European historian and a cultural philosopher considered that there were three fundamental elements in European culture: the first is the spirit of the remote ages, embodying the artistic spirit of the Greeks and the Roman consciousness of authority; the second is the Christian spirit based on Judaism, which sometimes manifests itself without reference to the foundation on which it rests; the third is the Roman and German spirit of the Middle Ages which reveals itself noticeably in the Gothic spirit of the days subsequent to the 12th century.

This historian conceived European culture as dynamic, ever growing and tending ceaselessly toward unification through conflict, division, and assimilation among these cultural forces. Indeed, his belief was that so long as Europe existed on this earth its culture was destined to develop in this way.

With regard to modern Europe, he stressed the state of rivalry that existed between the two great types of culture, the German theory and the positivistic principle of Western Europe, that is of England and France. (This involves not a classification of philosophy but the characterization, and in my work I shall be guided by this meaning.) In this way he tried to get at the truth of the inter-action of various cultural forces.

In other words, German culture finds its rival in English and French civilization. Thus has European culture grown into what it is today. It must be remembered, however, that the position of Japan in the culture of the Orient has been a little different from that of Germany in European culture.

It is common practice in our country to consider the Renaissance as the source of modern western culture. This is a mistake. This practice reminds us of another fallacy in regard to the Religious Reformation.

With regard to the Reformation, there is a tendency in our country also to take a light view of its meaning. Some people are as apt as not to regard it as nothing more than a religious accompaniment of the Renaissance. We regret this inability on the part of some people to understand the peculiar meaning and position of the Reformation as a dynamic factor in connection with the Renaissance. This lack of understanding of the special meaning of German culture, which one meets with in our country, has much to do with the prevalence of such a view of the Reformation here.

I do not doubt that both the Reformation and the Renaissance were unification movements based on the desire for a new life pattern that began to grow in Europe in the latter part of the Middle Ages. I also do not question the fact that they were not separate movements.

It is possible to understand the position of those who attach all importance to the Renaissance if one takes the stand of examining the individual elements of modern civilization.

From the standpoint of the dynamic structure of European culture I think we must stress not the independence of the Reformation from the Renaissance that is, the phase where the two movements are in accord . . . but the importance of the cognition of their difference in character in the state of rivalry in which they were.

The rivalry between the two movements can be noted in their inter-actions. Indeed, from the first they were in revolt against each other. They began to show accord for the first time after they experienced a turmoil resulting from the presence of distorted interpretations put upon them and with the aid of a medium which was quite alien to them.

Roughly speaking, in advanced countries of those days such as Italy, France, and Spain, the Renaissance united rather with Roman Catholicism, and thus they were able to exert their influence as a cultural force opposed to the Reformation.

The Renaissance took root in the English and Dutch religious organizations. There it was assimilated by the Puritan spirit that rose from the Protestantism of the school of Calvin. Thus the two movements . . . the Renaissance and Roman Catholicism—got established, unified, and as such became principles of modern civilization.

(To Be Continued)

Concert Calendar

The 3rd concert sponsored by the Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai, Thursday, August 31, at 7 p.m., at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido Hall in Karuizawa. Soloist: Mrs. Haruko Mori, soprano, accompanied by Miss Yoko Matsukuma at the piano. Program: Soprano solo—Mozart's two arias from "Marriage of Figaro," Giunse al fin il momento, and Noso piu casa son; Reger's Maria Wiegenlied; Wolf's Elfenlied; Leroux's Le Nil; Debussy's Mandoline; Ryutaro Hirota's "Kamome"; Koscak Yamada's "Machiboke"; Taijiro Go's Nightingale Serenade from Opera Madame Rosario; J. Strauss' Tales from Vienna Wood; Piano solo: (Miss Yoko Matsukuma)—Chopin's Etude No. 3 Op. 10; and Polonaise Op. 53; Ralf's Polonaise de la Reine; Ohkochi's Waltz; Liszt's Tarantella

A special concert by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori, Wednesday, September 6 at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall Soloists: Yuzuru Matsutani, piano; Juzo Matsuda, violin; Madame Fumiko Yotsuya alto. Program; Offenbach's Orpheus in the Underworld—Overture; Strauss' The Roses of the South; Bizet's Spanish Serenade; Bizet's Havanera from Carmen; Tadashi Hattori's No-no-Hitsuji; Tamezo Narita's Hamabe-no-Uta."

A special concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Noboru Kaneko, Thursday, September 7, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Koji Taku, piano. Program: Glinka's Jota Aragonese Souvenirs d'une nuit d'ete a Madrid; Toroku Takagi's Tenga-naru Sukyoku; de Falla's The Garden of Spain; Debussy's The Sea.

Violin recital by Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, with the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Shinichi Takata, Saturday, September 9, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Shinichi Takata's "Kaisen-ni-Yosu"; Lalo's Symphonie Espagnole in D Minor; Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto.

CHINESE SCIENTISTS ACTIVE IN RESEARCH

Creation of Geological Survey Lays Foundation to Bolster Science

With China having regained her sovereignty and with the reconstruction movement sweeping the country, science has been freed of its fetters and is destined to play an ever-growing part in the creation of Greater East Asia. It would be profitable at this juncture to review what advance science has made in China up to date, and to cast an eye at the wide and glorious road stretching in front of it, says the Times Week of Shanghai.

In many branches of scientific invention Cathay led the world: it is only necessary to remember who invented the compass and the art of printing. But then the inventive Chinese mind passed through a stagnant period. Strictly speaking, modern scientific research in China is scarcely more than 20 years old. Its introduction dates only from 1912, a year after the Revolution, when the newly established Republic added a Geological Survey to its Department of Mines. Thanks to a unique continuity of technical personnel and direction, this Survey developed into an institution of national importance which attracted world-wide notice in 1927 with the discovery of the "Peking Man."

Before the establishment of the Survey the extent of China's mineral resources was practically unknown and had been widely misinterpreted. For this misconception, the geologists of the 19th century were partly responsible. They traversed the regions in North China where coal and iron were being worked by native methods, and were immensely impressed by the wide distribution of these deposits. They were unable to study the deposits in detail, however, and greatly exaggerated their importance.

Sets Up Library

However, by the time the Survey had published its first bulletin in 1920, not only had most of the more accessible coal and iron deposits been surveyed and their resources estimated, but 100,000,000 tons of new iron ore had been discovered. These services won appreciation from China's nascent mining industry, and in 1922 mining interests subscribed considerable sums of money to enable the Geological Survey to build up its library, comprising some 40,000 volumes. Today it is the best technical library in the country.

Paleontology is of special importance to geology, and special attention was paid to this subject as soon as the Geological Survey had become firmly established. A school of young Chinese paleontologists was formed, and the work went steadily under the title of Paleontologica Sinica, in analogy to the well-known Paleontologica of the Geological Survey of India. The first instalment appeared in 1922, and by the end of 1934 some 70 instalments had been published, forming 19 complete volumes. This was by no means the only publication issued by the Survey. Up to the end of 1935, no fewer than 20 numbers of the Survey bulletin, 17 memoirs and four special reports had appeared, representing a total of more than 7,000 pages. Most of this was the work of Chinese geologists.

Geological mapping was another important activity of the Survey. Up to 1936 only about two-fifths of the more accessible part of China had been roughly surveyed, but even this meant the covering of some 600,000 square miles of territory. The Survey also took up allied responsibilities not usually entrusted to geologists. These included seismology, soil survey, fuel research and pre-history.

The establishment of a seismological station in a granite hill near Peking was due to the personal interest of the Survey director, Dr. Wong Wen-Hao. In 1920 a disastrous earthquake occurred in the province of Kansu and more than 100,000 people lost their lives. Dr. Wong, then acting director of the Survey, was sent to Kansu to make investigations on the spot, and after his return to Peking he continued to take a deep interest in seismology. At first an exhaustive study of material was made, and then in 1930, aided by a private donation, Dr. Wong established a first-class seismological station equipped with two Wiechert seismographs and three Galitsins. Formal recording was started in September, 1930, since then a special bulletin was issued bi-monthly.

Creation of a special division to undertake soil survey was the next development. The necessary funds were provided by an annual grant from the China Foundation.

Study Fuel Problems

Investigation of fuel problems was made possible when funds were donated for the building of a special research laboratory. Many years of field work increased the probability that China is lacking in mineral oil. The only rational remedy was better utilization of her coal supply. With this object in view, research was carried out in the utilizing of various grades of Chinese coal for low temperature carbonization in order to provide eventually an adequate supply of liquid fuel. Regular reports on these researches started to be published in 1930.

Last but by no means least is the Laboratory for Cenozoic Research, established in 1927, which has been responsible for the discovery of Sinanthropus pekinensis, as the "Peking Man" is scientifically called. In a partially destroyed limestone cave some 35 miles from Peking, a deposit rich in vertebrate remains was discovered. Then two small teeth were found; and these at first were thought to belong to an anthropoid ape. In 1927 the Geological Survey took up the matter in earnest. Extensive excavation work was started, and important discoveries were made. In 1928 two lower jaws were unearthed, and in the following year a skull was brought to light. A second skull, in addition to numerous teeth, was excavated in 1930. With the exception of the first tooth, all of the remains were excavated by W. C. Pei, a young Chinese geologist on the staff of the Geological Survey. Mr. Pei was also responsible in 1931 for the finding of stone implements and of traces of the use of fire—discoveries almost as important as the skeletal remains.

This briefly is the history of the Geological Survey, the earliest scientific institution founded in modern China. From the very beginning it devoted itself to the economic field. This was especially appreciated by the mining industry; for not only was the Survey responsible for the discovery of new deposits but it also acted as adviser to the industry in general. It was soon found that geological maps could be made, bore-holes located and faults studied without greater cost than the Survey expert's travel expenses. As a result the Survey came to be recognized as a nationally important activity.

After geology, zoology and botany were the next sciences to take root in Chinese soil. About 22 years ago Dr. Z. Ping and Dr. H. H. Hu, two professors in the High Normal School at Nanking, began to study the fauna and flora of China. At first they faced handicaps even graver than those with which the Geological Survey had been confronted. An exacting academic routine left them with little time for research, and there was a lack of library and laboratory facilities. Utilizing the Science Society, a semi-popular association for the advancement of science, as their headquarters, the two professors gradually gained recognition after several years of hard struggle, and in 1925 the China Foundation made a grant to the Society's biological laboratory in Nanking. Three years later the same Foundation helped to establish the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology in Peking. Since then, under the leadership of Dr. Ping and Dr. Hu, who became the respective heads of the institutions, a considerable amount of work was done on morphology and taxonomy, and a number of works issued.

But the most important landmark in Chinese scientific research was undoubtedly the establishment of the Academia Sinica in 1927. According to its charter the Academia Sinica became the highest institution for scientific research in China, designed as a sort of Academie des Sciences, National Research Council and Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft combined.

Thus the foundation of research in China has been laid, and today, under the energetic and progressive National Government at Nanking, China looks forward to its Golden Age of science.

Monetary Gift Handed to Mother of Odan Who Died During Scientific Experiment

A letter of commendation and a monetary gift were given to Mrs. Hana Odan, mother of Dr. Masaharu Odan, 23 years old, who recently died in an accident while engaged in scientific research, by Lieutenant-General Harushige Ninomiya, Education Minister, in his private room at the Education Ministry, on Monday afternoon.

In handing over the tokens of appreciation, Education Minister Ninomiya said, "I feel very sorry for your son's death but I am sure that the soul of the deceased will be able to repose in peace in the realization that his experiment had been completed before his death."

The monetary gift handed to Mrs. Odan is the highest sum given to anyone under similar circumstances.

The letter of commendation read, "Dr. Masaharu Odan met sudden death on August 15, 1944, while engaged in scientific research closely connected with the construction of military arms. Dr. Odan, who sacrificed his life in completing his experiment, is a true model of all those who are serving in the scientific field. In appreciation of his outstanding contribution, a monetary gift is hereby granted."

The funeral service for Dr. Odan was solemnized at the Aoyama Cemetery on Tuesday.

Cable Briefs

CALF EATS GREENBACKS

Things are at a pretty pass indeed when a calf must snatch at greenbacks in order to fill its empty stomach. The story comes from Putney, Vermont, where the other day Farmer Lyon Worth was out looking over his farmyard. Along came his hungry calf, and without so much as a "by your leave" snatched Farmer Worth's wallet from his pocket and swallowed it, contents and all. The wallet contained $100. So Farmer Worth killed the poor animal and managed to recover $75 of the $100 worth of greenbacks. Found in the calf's stomach were also new fish hooks, an automobile license and a book of gasoline coupons, attesting to the extreme hunger of the calf,

U.S. ACCIDENTS MOUNT

The most "fallingest" people seem to be the Americans. A recent investigation revealed that yearly 10,000,000 people were injured in the United States, the largest single cause being falls. Next was traffic accidents, in all costing the nation $4,900,000,000. Three out of every four accidents were found to be preventable. There were also 97,000 accidental deaths, or an accidental death or injury every three seconds.

MURDER IN MUSEUM

The American Museum of Natural History has proved too much for at least two persons. First it lured attractive blond Alice Numark into its shadows, and then enticed in her wake her murder, or murderers. The woman was found strangled to death and the New York police are still investigating the mysterious case.

BAND LEADER IN U.S. ARMY

It's a far cry from band leader to a major in the army, but that's what Glenn Miller has accomplished in the 18 months he has been in the U.S. army. He joined up 18 months ago as a captain.

STUDY OF AIRPLANE POPULAR IN N. CHINA

Japanese and Chinese Youths Taking Great Interest in Aviation, Says Tanakamaru

Great enthusiasm is being shown in aircraft among the Japanese and Chinese youths in North China, commented Haruo Tanakamaru, president of the Japanese Aviation Federation in Tsingtao, who recently came to Tokyo to purchase aircraft materials.

Mr. Tanakamaru said, "The Aviation Federation was established in Tsingtao in April, 1942. At first, the interest of Japanese youths was aroused by means of exhibitions, lectures and picture shows. As a result of our efforts, 800 students of the boys' middle school regularly learned to handle gliders last year under the tutelage of the Army, while 265 men from among the civilian circles learned aviation technique.

"From last year, at every Japanese boys' middle school, boys over the third-grade have been taking glider training and those in lower grades, basic training. Ten of the trainees had received the third-class pilot's certificate by September, last year.

"In Tsinan, the Aviation Federation was also founded. Attesting to the ardent interest of youths in aircraft, over 5,000 model aircraft were chosen to be displayed at an exhibition.

"Vindicating the enthusiasm of Chinese youths in aircraft, 40 boys' middle school teachers are working at manufacturing model planes while eight others are taking lessons in aviation technique.

"In order to study about gliders more thoroughly, we are planning to rent a factory from the Army, where the construction of aircraft will be conducted by the youths. I am hoping that the Federation will become the North China Aviation Federation and finally the All-China Aviation Federation."

Chosen Savings Increase

The savings campaign in Chosen is showing a very smooth progress. At the end of last year, the total amount of savings with various monetary organs throughout Chosen exceeded the total of loans by ¥138,000,000, and at the end of June this year the savings aggregated ¥4,738,000,000 with loans totaling ¥3,865,000,000.

Fujihara Goes to Ise

Ginjiro Fujihara, Munitions Minister, left Tokyo on Tuesday night to worship at the Grand Shrines of Ise, Unebi and Momoyama Mausoleums and the Atsuta Shrine. He is scheduled to return to Tokyo on Thursday.

Nomura Bank Official Picked

Ishizo Kumamoto has been elected Vice-President of the Nomura Bank at the meeting of its directors on August 25.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1944

Hull's Invitation to Dewey

A Washington dispatch states that Governor Thomas Dewey, Republican Presidential candidate, recently appointed John Foster Dulles, prominent New York attorney, as his agent to confer with Secretary of State Cordell Hull on "post-war planning." This arrangement for the discussion of post-war problems on what the Administration claims as a "non-partisan" basis was suggested by Secretary Hull after Governor Dewey's blunt criticism of the Administration's plan for the creation of an international security organization.

This dispatch significantly suggests the Administration's shrewd strategy of exposing the absence of any positive, constructive foreign policy on the part of the Republican Party. For it seems evident that by accepting Secretary Hull's invitation, Governor Dewey has laid himself open to the suspicion that he is no more than a novitiate in the all-important matters of diplomacy and international relations. And that is apparently the very impression which the Administration is trying to create among the American voters. The question, as President Franklin Roosevelt arrogantly declared in July in his speech accepting his nomination as the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, is whether the American people "wish to turn over this 1944 job—this world-wide job (the formation of a world-wide international organization for the purpose of making another war impossible within the foreseeable future)—to inexperienced and immature hands."

Significantly, too, the discussions between Secretary Hull and Dulles on Capitol Hill indicate how superficial is the difference between the foreign policy platforms of both the Democratic and Republican Parties in recent years. The inclusion by President Roosevelt of two Republicans in his Cabinet—Henry Stimson as Secretary of War and Frank Knox as Secretary of Navy—as well as the dispatch of Wendell Willkie as President Roosevelt's personal emissary to the Soviet Union and Chungking not long ago were but surface symptoms of the loss of the Republican Party's distinct identity. Both the Democratic and Republican Parties have revealed that their objective in the current war is the establishment of the United States as an unchallenged, dominating force in world affairs. Republicans, no less than Democrats, today are in favor of the acquisition of imperialistic bases abroad as well as trade concessions and markets in foreign countries.

Well may President Roosevelt, therefore, declare that the "isolationists and ostriches are becoming slowly extinct." Well may President Roosevelt and his supporters rejoice over the fact that, instead of having laboriously to explain the merits of the Democratic Party's foreign policy platform, the issue has been advantageously boiled down for them in the present election to the simple question of whether, given two foreign policy platforms which are as little different as tweedledum is from tweedledee, the American voters would not find it desirable to leave diplomatic affairs in more "experienced" hands. Governor Dewey, by letting himself be deceived into accepting Secretary Hull's offer, may well have unwittingly helped to create such an impression in the minds of the American voters. At any rate, by his failure to stand rigorously by his objections against the Administration's proposed international security organization, the Republican Party has lost its chance of making the United States a more constructive force in world affairs.

British Obstructionism

A typical illustration of Britain's obstructionism toward any constructive plan for the solution of Anglo-Indian impasse is provided by the latest personal attack made by the New Statesman and Nation, a British journal, against Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah. It is "most unfortunate that the fate of India is left to the unchecked aspirations of two Indians, both of them aged and neither of them typical of the masses who follow them", is the surprising statement of this British magazine.

What an unjustified charge this is against the acknowledged leaders of the Indian nation! Aged though they are, they are still revered and recognized by their countrymen as India's representative champions of freedom. At no time in the history of the Indian independence movement have these men enjoyed a greater monopoly of the confidence and trust of the Indian masses. Mahatma Gandhi, particularly, remains as ever the symbol of India's emancipation, not only to the old but also to the young; he is the embodiment of all that the Indian people have yearned for through all these dark centuries of British tyranny. No one in India today—not even his opponents—has ever charged that he is not "typical" of the masses who follow him.

Somehow this malicious, slanderous attack recalls to mind the classic statement made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in March, 1941, when he declared that "we are assigning exaggerated importance to individuals (in India) with whom we shall never be able to agree and are injuring the prestige and strength of the British Government in India for dealing with such problems." It recalls to mind also another statement made by Prime Minister Churchill in January, 1930, that "sooner or later you will have to crush Gandhi and the Indian Congress and all they stand for."

These vile attacks against the leaders of Indian freedom glaringly reveal the hypocrisy of the British toward India. While, on the one hand, they hold out ostensible symbols of freedom to the Indian people, they are not hesitating at the same moment to frustrate the materialization of the Indian people's centuries-long dream. The base accusation of the New Statesman and Nation reveals that the British today, as in the past, are merely feigning sympathy for India's cause and that they are determined to reject any agreement for the settlement of the inter-communal differences and the establishment of the "national government of India" which Gandhi and Jinnah may reach at their coming meeting. The grounds on which that rejection will be made, as far as the New Statesman and Nation is concerned, will be that "aged" Gandhi and Jinnah do not truly represent the Indian people.

Another reason why the British are attempting to discredit Gandhi and Jinnah as not being "typical" of the masses is the fact that they see in this meeting between the two Indian leaders a threat to the fundamental British imperialistic policy of "divide et impera." The British do not want the Indian people to get together; they obviously want to keep them separated. The settlement of the communal differences is not the business of Gandhi nor Jinnah, according to the New Statesman and Nation, but the sole "responsibility" of the British themselves.

Such is the nature of the unscrupulous attempts now being made by the British to sabotage the work of Gandhi and Jinnah. Together with the unwarranted objections which have been raised by British Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery and other influential British people against Gandhi's proposal for the formation of the "national government of India," the New Statesman and Nation's unjustified criticism indicates that the British will not meet the Indian people even half-way in the settlement of the present Anglo-Indian deadlock.

Fruits of Wisdom

Improvement depends far less upon length of tasks and hours of application than is supposed. Children can take in but a little each day; they are like vases with a narrow neck; you may pour little or pour much, but much will not enter at a time.—Michelet.

TRUE AMERICAN COLOR SEEN IN FILM

'America?' Illustrates Vividly The Peoples' Lust for Blood

By ICHIRO UYENO

It was toward the year-end last year that I came by chance upon a German cinema in two reels entitled "America?" It was a pieced together affair of scenes suitably taken out of news reels in which was depicted a cross-section of American life, showing her topsy-turvy social conditions, and also atrocious traits of the American people and their love of brute force display. It clearly revealed the true character of Yankeeism glorifying in its false notions of freedom and democracy. Though, as a picture, it was not the kind to be extolled, it nevertheless was full of interest.

The film started with the usual introductory showing of the Statue of Liberty. The scenes I remember best were those on strikes. In one scene, to quell strike riots, the army was mobilized. Then, the strikers, taking possession of the factory, defied both the army and the police. Finally shooting started; on-lookers were clubbed by mistake, and a general confusion ensued.

Another scene showed American mothers on demonstration in the streets of New York City parading with such placards as "Give Milk to Hungry Children." There was also a scene showing a farming community in the Middle West where farmers, disgusted with the cheap price of milk, loaded their trucks with milk cans, and dumped the contents by the roadside.

One cannot fail to understand what America is like, at best brutal and uncivilized, peopled with a medley of races who are bloodthirsty and cruel. There is no mistaking it, for these loathsome traits are plainly revealed in the films.

Contradictions in Psychology

In this sense, I would like to mention the impression I received while watching an American gangster scene. In this, contradictions of American psychology are apparent; they are a people who tolerate the growth of gangsterdom and display of their brutal acts, as though it were a part of the American life. In other words, while they look down upon gangsters, they enjoy seeing gangster films.

American gangsters are, in a word, a group of tough characters. There is no sparkling of humanity and justice in them, neither human touch nor codes of honor. What we find in them is simply a group of cold-blooded men.

In one of the popular pictures a star actor kills his boss to whom he owes much money. Moreover, for the sake of his own rise, he riddles his friends,—killing them in cold-blood: The scene was very revolting.

Though the hero finally kills himself, his abominable acts in life are never censured by the American audience though they are extremely inhuman and inexcusable. Instead, his deeds are considered a proper caper; it is tolerated as a matter of course. Herein lies the kernel of the whole trouble with the American morality and their social psychology. The fact that this sort of picture is immensely enjoyed by the general American public shows what sort of people the Yankees are.

The next scene is about lynching, a phenomenon peculiar to America. American lynching might possibly have been an outgrowth of the unwritten law of the early days of American history when the Puritans used it as a means to punish heathens and witches. Or it might have been born of the mob rule spirit by which the Americans discriminated against other races and foreigners during a period from Civil War down to the time of the "Gold Rush" days.

At any rate, lynching, of which the counterpart is seen nowhere else in the world is still practiced in America today. It is done by pouring oil over the victim and burning him to death. Often he is hung on a tree by the neck, and while he is still alive he is liable to be cut inch by inch. His ears may be cut off, his nose sliced off, and his limbs severed from the body. This is no revelation, but it shows how they will tax their ingenuity in the display of cruelty and savagery peculiar to American traits.

The biggest lynching film must be in "Fury." In this picture the German film director, Philip Rank, watches the scene subjectively. He seems to be meditating on the atrocious American traits in which the American people apparently take a great pride. The scene reveals, as he contemplates a lynching put on by an infuriated American mob, apparently oblivious of all sense of humanity. This scene happens to be one in which an American mob executes by lynching one of their own countrymen. If the victim is of a different race, how many times will the brutal force be increased.

The Family System

Traditional Conceptions of Loyalty to Sovereign and Filial Piety Differ in East and West

By SEI WADA
Litt. D., Tokyo Imperial University

It is generally known that the unit of social framework of the Occident is the individual and that of the Orient is the family. In Japan and China, especially, each household is the unit upon which society is built; the individual is merely a member of a family and only indirectly contributes to the composition of a society. The difference is indeed marked and is worthy of close study. Also the merits of the Oriental system are many. It is erroneous, however, to presume that the family system in the East is all of the same form. The view upheld by some people that the Greater East Asiatic nations have commonly the family system because they are all agricultural countries depending on labor supplied by the members of the family, is a grievous misunderstanding of the actual family set-up.

Although in the Occident the major emphasis of the social structure is at present on the individual, it was not always so in the past. Ancient Greece and Rome had their characteristic type of family system peculiar to the period. The individual-centered social organization of today is the outgrowth of the breakdown of the family system resulting from the introduction of the capitalistic system and the large-scale development of the mechanical, mining and manufacturing industries. Also it is not to be supposed that the West is entirely bereft of the family system, there exists a family system that is peculiarly Western in character.

Just as in the West there were various types of family systems so in the East from ancient times many characteristically different family systems were found. In Japan and China too the family system as operated in the past is entirely different from that of the present. As, however, the present system has developed from the past one, intrinsically, they are the same, though there is a fundamental difference between countries and race. For instance just as there is a marked difference in the family system between Mongolia and Tibet, so is there a difference between Japan and China.

The basic difference between the family system of Japan and that of China is that in the former each family is a separate entity while in the latter there is a further body of relatives which consolidates the family. In ancient Japan too there was the Uji, a sort of clan of relatives which included all the households. It no longer exists today. In China, however, this system is still in evidence. Formerly the relatives belonging to the same family line lived in the same village or compounds. The practice is still continued in several regions particularly along the southeastern coast of China. In south China, centering around the Canton district, family units of several hundreds are common; in a few instances several thousands are said to live together in the same locality.

Live as Congregation

The family of kinsmen living together in such great numbers have their houses alongside one another or live in linking villages. In some instances the family of the same lineage lives in the same compounds but maintain different family accounts. In others they not only live in the same compounds but are also managed under the same family account.

This last communistic form of family life comprises occasionally a large group of members and is a type encouraged and considered as ideal in Chinese society. It is not only commended socially but the government also attaches importance to it and recognizes it as an ideal form of family life. But such a community of households belonging to the same family origin has been rather rare, only a few hundreds in number existing throughout the vast area of China in the past 2,000 years of history.

A community of households maintaining separate family accounts, however, is found everywhere in China. The various family branches of the same ancestral lineage are closely united under this system. They generally worship the same ancestor. In the family mortuary chapel, countless numbers of tablets of the head family, collateral families, and new families are placed in order. To these tablets, traditionally prescribed religious rites are duly performed.

On anniversaries, as many as possible assemble to participate in the worship; those who cannot be present because of distance make it a rule to exchange correspondence. On special occasions even they return, frequently at great expense and time.

Furthermore, in order that the genealogy and the biography of each member may not be forgotten, a family genealogical account is kept to which changes and improvements are made as occasions demand. Occasionally common property and assets held by the family clan are appropriated for the benefit of the entire clan or to some public enterprise. The changes to the family genealogical account are permitted in order to prevent confusion or to allow room for corrections; on occasions an upstart succeeds in getting himself included in the family tree.

Over the households there is a larger family class which unifies them. The offspring of a household is accommodatingly adopted into another when necessary in order to prevent the particular household from becoming extinct.

Long Lineage

In Japan, as each household is a separate unit, the ancestor duly respected in the house is the founder of the particular house. Most of the houses do not go back to more than a few generations, rarely over 10 generations. There is hardly any that is known for certain to go back as far as 20 generations. In China, on the contrary, it is common for even a branch family to go back as far as five generations. The ancestor of a head family, therefore, is often as far removed as 100 generations. Most houses have continued their ancestral rites for more than 30 generations. Some accounts of the genealogy of the family tree are dubious; but on the whole the family past of many centuries is faithfully reported.

According to the belief of the Chinese, the spirit of the ancestors is set at rest only when revered and paid due deference by legitimate descendants. Posterity by so doing prospers by virtue of the protection given them by the ancestral spirit. The relation therefore is mutually beneficial. Thus ancestory worship is not to be neglected.

The family group is strictly confined to male line. Family members of the mother, wife or daughter are near relatives but they do not constitute the main line of the family group. The reason for this is that if both male and female lineages are indiscriminately included the family tree is immediately thrown into confusion. In China, therefore, from time immemorial there was a law prohibiting the marriage of persons having the same family name. In all cases of marriage the family lineage of each party is closely examined and the consent is given only after it is found beyond doubt that the prospective groom and bride are not of the same family tree. This custom is not merely to prevent matrimony between close relations. For instance, it is occasionally permitted if the woman is from the family of the grandmother or mother and of a different surname. Marriage, however, is never permitted if the two are found to belong to the same family lineage even though the same origin is traced back to a thousand years. This custom is strictly observed today in Manchoukuo, Mongolia, and China. In Japan, however, such a rule is not observed.

The larger clan system circumscribing smaller family units is rather a loose union. The groundwork of society in China too is a small family which consists basically of father, brothers and their wives. The morality which governs the family system is naturally that which strengthens the fundamental relation of such a group, namely, filial piety, brotherly love and the relation between husband and wife.

Piety Foremost

Above all filial piety is the first consideration. Confucius had laid the precepts, "Filial piety is the source of all virtues," and again, "Filial, piety and brotherly love are the source of benevolence." These precepts are regarded in China as the most important of all virtues.

The Chinese have shown their filial piety to an extraordinary extent, devoting himself exclusively to his parents. This all-out service to parents is an obligation imposed on the ruler as well as to the lowliest coolie. For the sake of a parent to efface self is considered a matter of course. He does not hesitate to sell his wife or child; on occasions even government affairs are temporarily shelved. It is not an unusual thing for a person to slice flesh from his thigh to heal a parent's illness. When a family faces dire poverty, to sell wife and child to support a parent is an everyday occurrence.

Piety is signified not only during the lifetime of a parent but after their death as well. The funeral service of a parent is an elaborate affair, often the entire family wealth is expended in the preparation. The period of mourning at the death of a parent is three years. To submit to the mourning everything has to be laid aside; occupation, education and all. Even government officials holding important positions have to resign from their offices to take part in the mourning.

This course of action of laying aside everything is followed not only in ordinary times but even in an emergency. An officer in command of an army, though in the midst of a strategic campaign, has to abandon his post and return to his father's funeral.

Chang Kwo-pang, a personality of rare character through China's 4,000 years of history, had laid aside his government position to go into mourning when he had learned of his mother's death. Later when conducting a punitive expedition during the Taiping rebellion (1850-62) as the commander-in-chief, he heard of his father's death. He at once left for home and went into voluntary retirement for three years. Upon the expiration of the period of mourning he returned to assume his commander's post.

Such a practice, of course, impedes important undertakings; but as filial piety is the source of all virtues it is obligatory on the part of a son to do as prescribed by custom. There are sometimes officials who consider their work more important than the death of a parent, but they are adversely criticized by the public. Such officials soon lose respect of the public and consequently find themselves unable to continue with their work.

Loyalty and filial piety as conceived by the Chinese can be best understood by comparing these virtues with that of Japan. In China, loyalty is a mutual thought concept while filial piety is all important and absolutely binding. Exactly the reverse is observed in Japan. Mutuality as implied in the Chinese concept of loyalty may be seen in such sayings as, "If the lord should not behave like a lord, his retainers need not be faithful to him," or "If the lord doesn't repent after his three warnings, a retainer may withdraw from his service."

Loyalty Absolute

Loyalty to his sovereign as conceived by a Japanese is nothing of this sort. It is absolute. Such personal feelings as I am grateful or I must show my gratitude do not enter the concept at all. To a Japanese who receives the gift of life in Japan, His Majesty the Emperor is the guardian deity of his land, and to serve Him, exclusive of all else, is his moral instinct. To be able to do so is to a Japanese subject the highest honor and privilege.

In China, on the contrary, filial piety is absolute and exerts a restraining influence to all other moral obligations. What happens to self is immaterial; a parent is a parent and that alone is worthy to be thankful for. A parent, therefore, should be highly esteemed irrespective of their character, origin, or worth. A parent is to be obeyed in all circumstances even in matters known to be unreasonable and irrational.

Accordingly a parent's authority is strong, often severe. In Japan, an aged mother who has retired regards the new head of the family with deference; but in China, a parent is unreserved and exercises unlimited authority even in old age.

To be filial is an excellent moral precept: but to grant unlimited authority to a parent is a matter allowing room for doubt and criticism. It denies entirely the wishes and competence of sons and daughters. Probably the fact that so many children were sold in China was a direct result of this concept. The slave system had existed in China from ancient times and the source of the supply was the children sold by the poor. In not a few instances children were sold not by necessity but by the immoderation of parents. During the Edo period in Japan, girls from poor families sometimes sacrificed themselves for the sake of their parents or brothers; but it is presumable that this practice was an influence of the family system in China.

Recently, during a conversation, a Chinese student studying in Japan remarked as follows, "I can't understand why a parent in a Japanese home feels constrained toward his children, especially the deference with which a mother regards the eldest son is to us strange and unnatural."

Founded on Ancestral Worship

The Chinese family system may be said to be founded on ancestor worship. In Japan, the ancestor is revered and respected but it is only an expression of affection, intimacy and relationship. It is never an ancestor worship religious in significance. A Japanese family system, therefore, may be said to be a manifestation of the natural love that is felt between children, parents and grandparents. Accordingly, in Japan there is filial piety and brotherly love; but equally preponderant is the affection a parent has toward children. Of course in China too the love a parent has toward child is the same, but on the other hand they exercise unlimited authority over them.

Lastly, the problem of succession. There are two forms of succession, property inheritance and family line. In Japan, the eldest son customarily inherits the family property, the second and third sons sharing but little of it. In China, however, the time-honored custom is to divide the property equally among all the children; but with the advent of feudalism the custom gradually changed, and at present the system is being improved according to circumstances.

As to the heir to a family line, the greatest difference between the custom in Japan with that in China is in the system of adoption. In China, the adoption is always made from the same family clan having the same surname. Usually the heir is selected from the nearest kin. As a rule if a son is not born to the eldest brother, the eldest son of the second brother succeeds as heir to the eldest brother. The second son becomes heir of the second brother. Thus the family lineage is kept intact. In Japan, however, sons of other families are frequently adopted as heir. Also when there is no son, a husband is taken for the eldest daughter and he becomes the heir to the family. In China, if a husband is taken for a daughter, he comes bearing his former surname and does not become a member of the family tree.

Customs and morality peculiar to a race are the outcome of a long history influenced by the natural features and industries of the respective countries. They are not imported suddenly from foreign countries. Mongolia and China have had intimate cultural contact for several thousand years. During the years there were mutual exchanges of culture and goods, but as to customs and morality we find that Mongolia had been little influenced by China. The same is true with Japan and China. Both are agricultural countries and have had cultural contact for hundreds of years; but as to customs and morality each has distinctly its own. A custom, though at a glance appears to have been introduced from China, yet upon closer scrutiny will be found to be a typical Japanese product. The resemblance is only in designation. The same observance may be made with the family system.

RUSSIAN MOTHERS

Radical Decree Formulated to Increase Post-War Population

The following article appeared in the July 15 issue of The Economist under the heading "Mothers in Russia."

Experts on the statistical study of population and its trends in Western European countries, view with unmistakable envy the current population trend in the Soviet Union. Statistical comparisons of birth-rates in Russia with most other European countries, show a striking contrast.

In France, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia, the fertility-rate in 1930, was some five to ten per cent below the level required for the permanent maintenance of their population figures. In England and Wales, Norway, Switzerland, and Latvia, it was 10 to 20 per cent below the replacement level. In the U.S.S.R. the net reproduction rate was over 1.60, which means that should she maintain this rate, it would result in an increase of 60 per cent with each successive generation. ("Future Population of Europe and the Soviet Union," The League of Nations, Geneva, 1944).

Most attempts to project population trends into the future usually end in disaster. But if this present trend continues, in the course of not more than a few decades from now, the dwarf-like and anaemic Europe will be overshadowed by a full-blooded Russian colossus.

This uncanny fertility of the steppes seems much to the "decaying vitality" of the West; and the demographers, having already threatened the West with the figures of growing numbers of black and yellow races, predict the West is doomed to be eclipsed by the uninterrupted expansion. Prophesies of this kind may or may not be correct. They are based on the assumption that no great and unexpected event will reverse the pre-war population trends; that no national catastrophe—war, famine, or revolution—will depress the birth-rates in some countries, and that no favorable circumstances will raise it in other countries. The statistician is, of course, right to work on these assumptions. But, the economist and the sociologist should check the statistician's conclusions in the light of less automatic tendencies.

In the case of Russia, the main elements in the future trend remain obscure. Some experts questioned the accuracy of the population figures of the 1939 census in Russia. The fact is that the results of the earlier census carried out in 1936, have not been published. The explanation, then current, was that the census revealed only the relative decrease in the population caused by collectivisation and famine in the early 30's. This may be perhaps not due to cynicism.. But, in any event, it will be impossible to assess the prospects of Russian birth-rate, with any certainty, until the effects of the war on the balance of the Soviet population are known. That balance undoubtedly has been gravely upset through losses in manpower caused by hostilities.

New Decree Issued

The Soviet Government, significantly enough does not seem to trust the optimistic conclusions of the demographers. It is not setting any hopes on "automatic tendencies" of birth-rate. A decree published in Moscow on July 8, has initiated a set of measures designed to secure massive increase in Russia's population after the war.

Although these measures constitute perhaps, the most radical and most comprehensive program for population policy that any government has yet formulated, they are unique in social legislation.

The chief feature of the decree is an increase in allowances paid to mothers of large families. The previous law of June 27, 1937, provided allowances for mothers of large families starting from the seventh child. Under the new decree the allowances begin with the third child. Aid is to be given in two forms: a lump sum will be paid at birth of a child, and in addition, monthly allowances are to be paid for five years.

The table below compares the total sum of allowances paid to mothers of large families under the law of 1936 with those that are to be paid under the new decree.

Child	In roubles 1936	1944
3rd	0	400
4th	0	6,100
5th	0	8,900
6th	0	10,400
7th	10,000	14,500
8th	"	"
9th	"	18,500
10th	"	"
11th	12,000	23,000

(Monthly allowances begin with the fourth child; 400 roubles entered against the third child is a lump sum at birth.)

The average monthly wage of workers in the lower income groups is between 400 and 600 roubles, amounting to between 24,000 and 35,000 roubles in five years. Allowances are thus very large, the more so, since they are apparently cumulative—the allowance of 23,000 roubles is for the eleventh child, not for eleven children.

Apart from direct allowances large families are to be granted 50 per cent reduction on fees paid to kindergartens. Rations for mothers have been considerably improved. Pregnant women are not permitted to work overtime or engage in night work; confinement period for motherhood has been increased from nine to eleven weeks and so forth.

Last but not least, the introduction of three medals—Glory of Motherhood, Motherhood Medal, Order of Heroic Mother—aims at raising the moral standing of a mother of a large family. The medal in Russia also brings material advantages to its bearers. It entitles them to better food, clothing, and gives exemption from queueing for rations.

Children Given State Care

A further interesting innovation is that the state is now to take care of children, born out of wedlock. Special allowances are to be paid to unmarried mothers, if they desire to bring up their children themselves. If not, they are to have the right to place them in children's homes, where they will be brought up at the expense of the state. At the same time unmarried mothers have been denied the right to sue for the establishment of paternity and for payment of alimony, which might be called the protection of unmarried father. The whole measure seems designed to free the mother, as well as the father, of the natural child, of all material embarrassment. After the war there will be inevitably great many women in Russia, whose children the state will promise in advance to take care of.

The Soviet state has set up these material inducements to increase families to all bachelors and spinsters. A family with only two children is liable to pay tax. In a battle for population, nobody can stay neutral. Parents of only two children, and this was the usual size of most Russian families in urban districts in the 1930's, must now pay for their moderation, whereas parents of more, are rewarded. Furthermore, with characteristic thoroughness, this realistic decree also orders the establishment of new children's home, considerable increase in the production of children's clothing and footwear as well as the opening of new shops selling maternity articles.

Another section of the decree introduces important legal reforms on marriages and divorces. The guiding principle is "the strengthening of the family tie." Unregistered marriages have no longer any legal validity.

The procedure of divorce has been made as uninviting as possible. Divorce cases are to be heard in public. Only the higher court, not the people's court, can grant divorces. In addition, fees to be paid on obtaining divorce have been fixed so high as to be entirely prohibitive to the working classes.

Whether the new policy will really produce a rapid rise in the birth-rate, at which it is aimed, remains to be seen. Certainly it is a far more drastic measure than any policy ever officially directed toward the population increase, and if the state can exert such influence on the birth-rate, by specific measures, these should be certainly strong enough. But it may be that in Russia as elsewhere, the general environment of life has an effect far stronger than any special measures. For example, in Russia bad housing conditions and high proportion of women employed in industry (women formed about 40 per cent of industrial employes even in pre-war days) undoubtedly plays a large role.